

Ebert to Use Iron Hand to Curb Sedition

Decree Prohibits Meetings, Processions and Publications Directed Against the Government

Cabinet Considers Situation Serious

Laborite Demand Pan-Germans Be Suppressed a Grave Complication

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (By The Associated Press).—After a meeting of the German Cabinet today President Ebert issued a decree prohibiting meetings, processions, demonstrations and the publication of periodicals and pamphlets likely to encourage seditious movements.

The government has proclaimed its intention to suppress with an iron hand and unrelenting severity all incursions of attempts to subvert public order.

The proclamation admits that the government has become gravely concerned owing to the disintegration of public morals in Germany, which fact, it declares, threatens to "undermine the foundations of the state and empire."

"In a time when the nation's vitality should be devoted to repairing the moral, social and economic injuries inflicted by war," the proclamation says, "unbridled agitation is openly attempting to undermine the political and constitutional foundations on which the new German republic is to be erected."

Organized Conspiracy Charged
"The tenor of the press which is furthering these malicious endeavors daily is becoming more plain and open and reveals a fixed plan by unscrupulous elements, who are aiding in the overthrow of constitutional law and order. National emergencies demand that these machinations of unscrupulous and misguided elements be opposed with an iron hand."

"The government therefore is determined to undertake that which the circumstances of the hour and the provocation of the fees of the constitution make imperative. The government will proceed with unrelenting severity against any and every insurrection, and it calls upon all organs of law and order to carry out the provisions of this decree firmly but impartially."

Labor Backs Ebert
The President's decree is to be sent to the Ministry of Interior, with instructions that it be made effective at once.

German organized labor, comprising 11,000,000 members belonging to general and independent federations, informed Chancellor Wirth this afternoon that it was ready "to go to the front" in defense of the republic. The majority and Independent Socialists also sent a deputation to the Chancellor, forming him that both parties desired that the government proceed without fear or favor against the elements responsible for the anti-republican demonstrations and machinations.

It is reported that the Communist party, headed by Ernst Thälmann, is included in the declaration by some that the government hopes to smoke out the leftists in connection with the forthcoming national political housecleaning.

Up to 10 o'clock tonight no trace of the assailants of Erzberger had been reported.

The government must decide in the next few days whether it will call the Reichstag into session before September 21, the date fixed for that body to meet. There is a disposition on the part of Chancellor Wirth not to take this action, because of his desire to hold debate upon the Austrian peace treaty before that body is ratified by the Reichstag.

Shock Kills Girl Putting Electric Bulb in Socket

Miss Beatrice Schwarzwiler, seventeen years old, daughter of Otto J. Schwarzwiler, a prominent builder in the Bronx, was shocked to death last night in the basement of the Schwarzwiler summer home, 185 Reskelle Street, City Island, when she was putting an electric bulb in a socket while in her wet bathing suit. Miss Schwarzwiler had just returned from the beach, where she was sitting in a bathing suit, and was about to change her bathing suit. She was told to change her bathing suit, but she would not. She was told to change her bathing suit, but she would not. She was told to change her bathing suit, but she would not.

Town Cheers Home-Coming Of Banker, Short \$800,000

F. H. Claridge Returns to Blair, Neb., to Give Self Up After Living Penniless Here; Welcomed by Farmers He Helped in Hard Times

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
BLAIR, Neb., Aug. 29.—Frederick H. Claridge, formerly president of the Castleton Bank, of Blair, who disappeared on February 27, leaving a shortage of \$800,000 in the bank, returned today, after having been a fugitive from justice since his disappearance. Nearly every person in town was out to greet him, stores and business houses were closed, the local band turned out and men with megaphones went ahead of Claridge, shouting, "Fred is back!"

Claridge headed a procession to the courthouse, where he surrendered and pleaded not guilty to four counts of an indictment returned against him in March. More than a hundred business men asked to sign his bond, which was set at \$2,000.

The remarkable reception given Claridge was an account of his having saved numerous business men and farmers from ruin when times were hard. Claridge, it is said, did not profit personally from the shortage.

Incidentally, the state bank guarantee fund turned over \$700,000 in cash and \$100,000 in securities to the depositors of the Castleton Bank following the disappearance of Claridge, and the bank went into liquidation.

The failure of the Castleton Bank was the gravest financial disaster in Nebraska in a quarter of a century. It was the leading bank in Northeast Nebraska and had been in business for thirty-nine years. Claridge came to Blair as a young man, worked in the institution thirty-nine years, married a daughter of the president and succeeded the president at the latter's death.

On the court house steps Claridge stopped to make a speech. He told of his wanderings since leaving Blair. He said he had found himself in New York City, alone and penniless. He said he slept in the park one night and the next day obtained employment as janitor in a school. After several months of work he became a clerk in the office of the Liberty Bell at \$15 a week, addressing envelopes.

He still, he went to Cleveland, O., and got in touch with a relative. He remained there a year and a half until several days ago when he started back to Blair. "I have \$175 with which to start over again," he said.

Viscount Ishii, of Japan, president of the League Council, read a brief report to the Allied Council assuring that the League Council was ready to consider the question absolutely without prejudice.

Addressing the members of the League Council, Viscount Ishii pointed out the enormous difficulties of the situation before them and its political and economic implications.

Viscount Ishii said that, according to the Treaty of Commerce and Consular Rights, the League Council had the right to advise the Allied Council, but it was under no obligation to hear the representatives of Poland and Germany, although both nations had applied for status in the League Council.

Viscount Ishii's statement indicated, however, that Poland already had invoked her right as a member of the League Council and possibly would be allowed to argue her case in Germany, on the other hand, is important in this respect.

During the initial session of the Council today and later there was an expression of understanding of feeling that a failure by the eight Council members to reach a unanimous and final decision on the issues at stake would stamp the League's activity in the matter as a lamentable failure.

It is predicted here that it will be difficult for Leon Bourgeois, the French member of the council, and A. J. Balfour, the British member, to agree to the League's point of view as it was for France, Britain and the League Council to agree to the League's point of view as it was for France, Britain and the League Council.

The League Council, therefore, assumes the complexion of an American political party's national convention in which the opposing candidates are forced to state their views to gather enough strength to win the fight. In the present case, viewpoints, not candidates, are at stake and the League Council is in a very serious position.

Europe will doubtless follow any decision that is based on the slightest partition. The Council will meet again on Thursday, the eighth of September, to begin to take a more definite shape.

Koo and Ishii to Preside
GENEVA, Aug. 29 (By The Associated Press).—When the Council convenes to-morrow evening, Dr. Koo, of China, will be president and Dr. Ishii, of Japan, will be president.

20 Casualties in Austro-Hungary Border Battle

Peace Treaty Award Causes Clash in Burgenland as Time Comes for Transference of That Area

VIENNA, Aug. 29 (By The Associated Press).—The Austrians have met with resistance from the Hungarians in the occupation of Burgenland, the little strip of West Hungary awarded Austria by the peace treaty, according to reports reaching here.

Last Sunday night Lieutenant Hejjas, one of the recalcitrant leaders in West Hungary, appeared, heading a large detachment of his irregular forces, seized the railway station at Odenburg and filled the streets with bands of uniformed men, armed with pistols.

One detachment of 150 men advanced to Pinkafeld, where they met with hand grenades and machine guns the Austrians who were coming in to take over the territory.

In Full Uniform
It is reported that Lieutenant Hejjas and the other Hungarian officers were in full uniform when the attack was made. There are conflicting reports concerning the casualties, but it is not believed they will exceed twenty. It is said Allied officers marched with the Austrians to take the town, but the attack was delivered by the Hungarians.

A demonstration by the Czechs is expected unless the Allies forbid occupation of Burgenland. The Czechs are known to have concentrated a full division on the frontier near Pressburg and other forces along the Hungarian border.

It is rumored that the Czechs may occupy Burgenland on the Danube unless Burgenland is immediately evacuated by the Hungarians.

The movement of occupation has been suspended and Herr Schober, the Austrian Chancellor and Foreign Minister, is appealing to the inter-Allied representatives here to take the necessary steps to secure a fulfillment of the terms of the treaty giving Burgenland to Austria. As far as is known the only foreign troops in the territory are a few hundred Italians.

Communication Cut
Events in West Hungary have caused the greatest anxiety and apprehension here. Communication with Odenburg is cut and it is reported that the railway has been torn up.

Details are lacking as to the exact situation, but it seems apparent that insurgents are in possession of Odenburg. Conflicts between insurgents and Austrian gendarmes are reported from Pressburg and other Styrian frontier towns. All the Austrian forces have been withdrawn from the contested area. It is asserted that Lieutenant Hejjas, Colonel Lehar, another leader, and Baron von Kossuth, commander of the battalion of "white terrorists," have placed their adherents throughout Burgenland dressed in civilian clothes.

A report here is to the effect that Allied troops from Silesia have been summoned by the Allied Commission and also that the workmen of Wiener-Neustadt are organizing to go to the assistance of the Austrian soldiers at Odenburg.

Budapest Uninformed
BUDAPEST, Aug. 29 (By The Associated Press).—West Hungary has been evacuated, with the exception of the Podersdorf section, which is being held as a pawn to guarantee Hungary's financial claims against Austria.

It is reported here that after the withdrawal of the Hungarian troops, the Austrian gendarmes formed with a view of preventing Austrian occupation of the territory. The newspapers and the public in Budapest are completely in the dark as to what is occurring in West Hungary.

League Acts On Silesian Border Issue

Council Undertakes Solution of Problem That Balked Premiers; Next Session Set Thursday

Ishii Presides and Promises Justice

Neither Germany Nor Poland Admitted To Be Entitled to Have Hearing

Special Cable to The Tribune
GENEVA, Aug. 29.—The Council of the League of Nations formally agreed today to attempt a settlement of the Upper Silesian boundary question in accordance with the request of the Allied Supreme Council. Action was taken at a forty-five minute session of the council this afternoon.

Viscount Ishii, of Japan, president of the League Council, read a brief report to the Allied Council assuring that the League Council was ready to consider the question absolutely without prejudice.

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Hoey Is Held As Slayer of Patrolman

Paroled Convict and Junk Yard Watchman Surrenders to Sing Sing Chaplain; Protests Innocence

Meyer Committee To Consider Case

Gang Leader, Said to Have Shot Neville, Blames 4 Bandits for the Killing

William H. Hoey, twenty-one years old, Hell's Kitchen gang leader, and a criminal since his early childhood, the police say, was locked up last night at the West Thirtieth Street police station charged with first degree murder. The specific charge is that Hoey shot and killed Policeman Daniel J. Neville Saturday night in a vacant lot at 542 West Thirtieth Street. He will be arraigned in Jefferson Market Court today.

Hoey, quarry of a police and underworld man-hunt since Saturday night, when he was arrested by Father William Coughlin, chaplain at Sing Sing, where Hoey once served a term.

At the West Thirtieth Street police station, it was learned last night, a specific order had been issued directing that Hoey be placed in a cell separate from other prisoners and stating that if it was known any patrolman had indicated he would be a victim, the patrolman would not be held responsible.

The Meyer committee, investigating the Hyman administration, took official notice of the murder of Policeman Neville and issued this statement:

The committee has investigated a continuing record of the Hyman administration in which a dangerous criminal is admitted to easily obtainable bail and immediately released to prey upon the community. On account of a definite program the committee will not be able to take testimony on this matter. However, among the cases being considered is the murder of Policeman Neville.

Served Only Nineteen Months
"While we wish to safeguard the rights of the accused and have taken a strong position against unwarranted and brutal police activity, our position is none the less strong with respect to a proper consideration of the rights of honest and law-abiding citizens."

Hoey, who was paroled in 1920, that is, after serving a term of twenty years, for a maximum term of twenty years, was paroled September 1, 1920—that is, after serving a term of twenty years, for a maximum term of twenty years.

Hoey was taken before a city magistrate upon a charge of highway robbery and was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000. While Hoey was at large on bail, he was shot and killed.

Delay in Trials Assailed
"The admission to bail of notorious criminals and delay in bringing them to trial, under the present system, have not secured to the citizens of New York the protection of the police department that degree of safety which they are properly entitled to."

The committee is firmly of this opinion and will submit a report to the board of police commissioners in support of its position. The record of Hoey, further than given in the above statement of a Meyer committee, shows him to be one of the most remarkable of registered habitual criminals. April 11, 1914, when Hoey was fourteen years old, there were six cases of juvenile delinquency recorded against him in Children's Court. Petty thefts and minor violence were among the offenses charged. He served, during his early boyhood, one sentence in the Catholic Reformatory and another in the House of Refuge.

Killed Fellow Convict
When not yet fifteen he committed a theft in Westchester, N. J., and was fined in the county court there. In 1916 he again was sent to the House of Refuge. In 1917 he went to the State Reformatory on a charge of assault. Two years later he went to Napanoch on a charge of assault and robbery. Sentenced in February, 1917, to Napanoch, he was transferred to Sing Sing, where he was sentenced to a term of five years for the murder of a fellow inmate, Zeke Roberts, colored. Later he was transferred to Sing Sing.

Hoey is the type of boy who is a delinquent from the beginning, and who attracts attention to himself by being tough. They get to a point where they want to win great prestige in the underworld, and killing a policeman, even if they "burn" it, as they express it, such a murder makes their reputation.

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Vessels of U. S. Mail Line To Be Run by Advisory Board

Operating Organization, To Be Known as United States Lines, to Retain All Present Agencies; \$15,000 Daily Income to Government

As the result of a meeting at the Metropolitan Club, Sunday morning, the ships formerly operated by the United States Mail Steamship Company are to be run by an organization to be known as the United States Lines.

The conference was attended by W. Averell Harriman, representing the American Lines; K. M. Roosevelt, of the Roosevelt Line; and A. V. Moore, of Moore & McCormack, Inc., the three members of the advisory board appointed by Chairman Albert D. Lasker, to serve without pay, in the operation of the United States Lines.

Emmet J. McCormack, A. C. Clegg, Barstow Small, William Marshall Bullitt and Elmer Schlesinger were also present. Mr. Small was appointed a member of the advisory council.

It was decided to keep all the present agencies, said to number between 7,000 and 8,000, formerly conducted by the United States Mail Steamship Company and to retain the ticket office and personnel at 45 Broadway.

No further plans were made public yesterday, although the new operators held a meeting during the morning, which was later adjourned until today. It is expected that the alignment of various dates to the three operating lines will be determined upon as a result of these sessions.

Mr. Schlesinger, who is general counsel for the board, said that the United States Lines would use the terminals and other facilities of the North German Lloyd, in accordance with an agreement with the receivers, Messrs. Noble and McCormack, and that steamship company.

The shipping board will place a representative on the board of the new company and will finance the operation of the vessels now in commission. The present schedules and routes will be continued without change, and everything done to restore the confidence of the public.

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Fair to-day and to-morrow; little change in temperature; fresh southwest and west winds. Full Report on Last Page

TWO CENTS
In Greater New York | Within 300 Miles | FOUR CENTS
Elsewhere

New Receiver Suit Seeks to Divorce "L" And Subway

I. R. T. Said to Have Paid \$4,500,000 Last Year Into Overhead Lines to Cover Operating Deficit

Securities Break Sharply in Price

Charge Made of Illegal Bonuses to Directors in Action by Continental Securities Company

A second suit in equity, asking that a receiver be appointed for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, was filed yesterday in the United States District Court. It was brought by the Continental Securities Company, a New Jersey corporation, of which Clarence H. Verner is president, and in addition to the Interborough names the Manhattan Railway Company, the City of New York and the Guaranty Trust Company, the financial institutions being trustees.

The petition alleges that the Interborough is about to become insolvent, that "by financial legerdemain" it has converted a discharged liability for interest on debt into a book asset; that the Interborough's lease on the elevated lines is a great burden and largely responsible for the company's present difficulties, and that bonuses and commissions have been illegally paid to some of the directors.

Transit Board Not to Act
Other developments yesterday in the double effort to have the Interborough thrown into a receivership were: The Transit Commission announced it had decided to take no action in regard to the pending application of the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company asking that a receiver be appointed for the transit company.

George McAneny, chairman of the commission, said that the plans of the commission would not be affected to any appreciable extent, whether the Interborough remains under the control of its corporate officers or is managed by a receiver.

It was officially said that the commission's report would not be made public before September 15 unless an earlier date was deemed necessary in the public interest.

As a result of the move for a receivership, stocks and bonds of the Interborough and related companies showed a marked decline on the Stock Exchange.

It was reported that holders were complying with the request of the Interborough to turn in their bonds, which fall due September 1, so that a year's extension might be granted, in order to ward off a receivership.

Hedley Refuses to Talk
Frank Hedley, president of the transit commission, refused to discuss further the report that the receivership actions were of a "friendly" character. Corporation Counsel O'Brien issued a statement in which he said it was "absolutely beyond the commission's power" to initiate receivership proceedings of the New York City and County, launching into another receivership action.

President La Guardia of the Board of Aldermen declared there was no need for a receivership for the Interborough at this time and that he believed the board would be able to give a better service at a five-cent fare and still pay dividends.

It was announced that a definite policy of action would be determined after the board of directors of the Interborough at their regular weekly meeting.

The Continental Securities Company, it is stated in the complaint, is the owner of 250 shares of capital stock of the Interborough, par value \$100, acquired in January, 1906, at \$234 a share in the form of voting certificates, which were exchanged for shares of stock; also \$5,000, par value, first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent bonds, and \$20,000, par value, of 7 per cent interest-bearing notes due September 1, 1921.

After setting forth that the rights of the Interborough are upward of \$5,000,000, due on account of wages, bills payable and accounts payable for supplies and that there are also \$2,000,000 of 7 per cent interest-bearing notes due December 30, 1921, the complaint states:

"These notes, which were originally issued in December, 1919, to raise money to pay interest on debts and rentals under the Manhattan Railway lease, have been three times extended owing to the inability of the defendant to pay them at maturity. On or about October 1, 1921, there was payable another large installment of \$2,000,000, which the defendant has failed to pay, and the Interborough will not have funds to pay."

The complaint further alleges on information and belief that the defendant has been making a practice of converting its cash into a book asset for interest on a discharged liability without thereby creating any property, and then capitalizing such fictitious assets by issuing more bonds to represent the paid interest and using the